



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

edition of this has now permitted a number of minor changes, and made an excellent work a little better still. E. C. S.

Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung, Heft 15 (III Sammlung). Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. p. 583-692.

Psychologische Faktoren des Modernen Zeitgeistes, von RICHARD BAERWALD.

Die Bedeutung des Urteils für die Auffassung, von PAUL MÖLLER.

The first writer discusses the psychological factors of the spirit of modern times. Under this general theme he treats of the possibilities of a historical psychology, the dominance of rhythmic type in German painting, concrete and abstract types, and the feeling for ideas. He believes as compared to the time of Goethe the present is a concrete epoch, but that there is an alternation between these points of view. An interesting chapter is that dealing with mixed feelings which he thinks dominate to-day. These complexes are of the stimulating and not of the restful type. He thinks that the tragic element has in recent times retreated to make room for the naturalistically sad, and that our feelings are now a little dulled.

Ophthalmic Neuro-Myology, by G. C. SAVAGE. Published by the author, Nashville, Tenn., 1905. pp. 221.

This book attempts to make the ocular muscle problem easy. The hypothesis on which the author bases everything is that there are eight conjugate brain centres in the cortex by means of which the several elements of vision are effected, and one conjugate centre controlling convergence. These centres act like orthophoric and heterophoric eyes, and when there is only one eye. Each of these is connected with two muscles, and the work done by the centre and its muscles under guidance of volition is normal. These centres have no causal relation with heterophoric states and cannot correct them. Thus there are twelve basal centres which connect with only one muscle. If the eyes are emmetropic-orthophoric these centres are forever at rest, but if there is any form of heterophoria one or more centres must be forever active when we wake. Centres do not cause the heterophoria, but are ready to correct it, guided by a "fusion faculty." Each basal centre is ready to act on its muscle whenever there is a condition that would cause diplopia.

L'Année Psychologique, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Onzième Année. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1905. pp. 693.

In this number we have a rather unusual number of interesting memoirs, mostly by Binet and his pupils. Those most significant are on mental fatigue, the science of testimony, measure of intelligence, association of ideas, the tactile sensibility in organic hemiplegia, the asymmetry of the gustatory sense, metaphysics of sensation and of the mental image, the method of measuring the degree of instruction, etc. These take up the first 336 pages. Then follow general reviews, extending to the 572nd page. The remainder of the book is devoted to an analysis of the more important literature. It is greatly to be deplored that this part has now shrunk to a trifle over a hundred pages. It is no disparagement to the papers of Binet and his friends to say that it is the bibliography to which chief importance is attached, and the diminution of which is sure to be generally deplored.

Das Ich und die sittlichen Ideen im Leben der Völker, von O. FLUGEL. Vierte Auflage. Hermann Beyer & Söhne, Langensalza, 1904. pp. 270.

We here have a revision of the fourth edition of a work first published in 1889 which treats the problem of the ego in a comprehensive